

# The San Diego Weekly Union

VOL. XXII.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1889.

NO. 38.

## FIRE AT FRESNO.

Half a Block of Brick Buildings Destroyed.

## THE MILITIA ORDERED ON GUARD

Thieves, Burglars, Opium Fiends and the Lowest Types of Humanity Infest the Town.

FRESNO, July 12.—A fire broke out in the bakery of Blanch & Co., on J street, this morning, and destroyed half a block of brick buildings running south to Market street. The loss is \$200,000; insurance \$100,000.

### FURTHER DETAILS.

FRESNO, July 12.—The fire consumed the heart of the business center of Fresno, and it was only by a great effort that a repetition of the Seattle disaster was prevented. The Fiske block and Griffith's building are a total loss. Following are the principal losses:

Severs & Co., dry goods, \$20,000; L. H. Thompson, druggist, \$12,000; McConnell & Hague, \$10,000; Dr. Mauplin, \$15,000; Pacific Shoe Company, \$25,000; Lewiston & Co., \$30,000; J. D. Fiske, \$20,000.

### MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

FRESNO, July 12.—Orders have been issued from the headquarters of this brigade, N. G. C., at Stockton, for Companies C and F, N. G. C., located here, to report for duty. Heavy guards patrolled the streets to-day, in the vicinity of the armory, and the same will be guarded day and night until ordered otherwise. The number of incendiary fires here during the last week caused great excitement among the citizens here. This evening people can be seen here, and there in groups, standing on the corners, in the middle of the streets and in the back rooms, some quietly reasoning, others talking excitedly. "Vigilantes" seems to be on every lip. The town is infested with thieves, burglars, opium fiends and the very lowest types of humanity. Burglars are alarmingly frequent. Lades hardly dare go on the streets alone after sunset. Since Sunday last four alarms of fire were turned in, three of which occurred at almost exactly the same time of night. During last week the town lost by fires over \$400,000. Two of these fires are known to have been of incendiary origin, and one cause not known. A year ago a Vigilance Committee was organized, broke open the armory of Companies C and F, armed themselves with Government munitions of war and rid the town of this same class of toughs as are now holding high carnival here. A repetition of the scenes is feared, and that is the reason Companies F and C are ordered on guard.

### FRUIT LITIGATION.

A California Company Seeks an Injunction Against a Chicago Firm.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Earl Fruit Company, of California, this morning commenced suit for an injunction in the United States Circuit Court against the Adams & Lewis Auction Company of this city. The fruit company sends its fruit, valued at \$50,000 yearly, to a Chicago market, made by means of public auction, which defendants and others carry on; and notwithstanding the fact that nearly all the plaintiff's suits are consigned to it, defendant refuses to permit plaintiff's agent to attend the sales. When their agent, M. Frey, goes to the place he is forcibly ejected. This is illegal, is because a rival fruit growing company is packing the auction company. An injunction is expected restraining the auction company from ejecting the Frey agent of public sale.

### CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT.

The Denver Republican People Brought Into Court.

DENVER, July 15.—This afternoon papers were served upon ex-Senator Hill, owner of the Denver Republican, K. G. Cooper, its manager, and William R. Stapleton, managing editor, citing them to appear before Judge Stuart, of the District Court, on Wednesday morning, to answer a charge of contempt. The offense is claimed to be in the publication of certain editorials in the Republican, which reflect upon the action of Judge Stuart in issuing a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Deputy Secretary of State Wyatt, who had been sentenced to ten days' imprisonment by Judge Stone, of the Criminal Court, for contempt before him. Wyatt made the affidavit on which the papers for the arrest of Messrs. Hill, Cooper and Stapleton were issued.

### SEATTLE ALL RIGHT.

Being Rebuilt as Fast as Money and Men Can Do It.

SEATTLE, July 15.—The citizens of Seattle, by J. R. Lewis, Chairman of the Relief Committee, have issued an address through the Associated Press, in which they return thanks for the sympathy and material aid tendered them by the people of the country since the late disastrous conflagration. The address states that the city is being rebuilt as fast as money and men can do it. Furthermore, the Relief Committee has thus far been enabled, by the liberal contributions received, to afford ample relief to all meritorious cases coming to their knowledge.

### THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

An Aged Husband Shoots His Young Wife and Then Suicides.

BOSTON, July 15.—This afternoon Dr. William White, aged 75, shot and seriously wounded his wife, Ellen, aged 25, and then committed suicide. This was his second wife. They had been married about two years, and of late had lived unhappily. White being very jealous of his wife, his jealousy finally terminated in to-day's tragedy.

### Advices from Samson.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Navy Department has advised that all gun carriages of the Trenton and Vandalia, wrecked at Samson, have been recovered and packed at Apia except a nineteen-inch gun belonging to the latter. Nothing is left on the other ship of real value except machinery. Admiral Kimberley reports under date of June 1, from Apia, that although the natives are hard pressed for food they have commenced planting, and as food fruits will soon be ripe the danger of famine has passed.

### Arrival from Alaska.

VICTORIA, July 15.—The steamship Corona, Captain Carroll, from Alaska, arrived this evening. The Captain reports gold mining on Douglass Island by prospectors. A number of quartz mills are now in operation. He also reports the first good weather in that locality for many years. Among the Corona's passengers from Alaska are General Russell Alger and family, ex-Senator Platt, Mrs. Platt and others.

### Water Rights in Court.

LOS ANGELES, July 15.—A suit which threatens to throw the water supply of a great amount of land in the vicinity of Pomona into the courts began to-day, entitled Pomona Land and Water Company against James Lovey and others.

## THE RAILROADS.

### Meeting of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

### OPPOSITION TO ALL TRUSTS.

The Chicago Board of Trade Causes a Ripple of Surprise During Yesterday's Deliberations.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee resumed its hearings here to day. Secretary Stone, of the Board of Trade, read a report on the questions submitted by the committee. This report thought that the Canadian transportation lines in the United States affected favorably the commercial interests of this country. The Board of Trade Committee also suggested additional legislation, to make it "unlawful for railroad companies to combine for the formation of railway associations like the Trunk lines, Central Traffic, Southwestern, Interstate Commerce Railway Association, etc., or railway trusts of any description. I believe they destroy competition and evade the laws." This statement appeared to come unexpectedly to the Senate Committee, and created somewhat of a sensation. They immediately abandoned temporarily the relations with Canada to develop the Board of Trade idea of traffic associations and pools. Senator Hiscock said this was an important question, and that the attitude of the board was a surprise, as in other points where the committee had held hearings the consensus of public opinion had been that these associations are only solutions of the present complications. He asked whether the denunciative sentences in the report were in the nature of a deliberate opinion, or merely rhetorical. The committee evidently did not anticipate the turn affairs had taken, and evaded an immediate answer on the ground that they did not understand that they were present to consider the question of pools, individuals of the Board of Trade Committee, on being questioned, however, expressed strong opposition to the traffic arrangement, on the ground, that they prevented free competition. The committee finished the hearing, and with the exception of Senator Culom, left for the East this evening.

### SEEKING STATEHOOD.

Continued Proceedings of the Constitutional Conventions.

SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak., July 15.—The only feature of the business of the Constitutional Convention was the adoption of a resolution calling upon the standing committees to report with as much dispatch as possible, in order that the enrolling and engrossing clerks may begin their work. The committee are wrestling with the Australian ballot system, and it is understood they will recommend its adoption.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, July 15.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day a resolution was introduced providing that the Legislature of the State shall consist of a single body of not less than 100. The proposition will come up for discussion later on. A measure was introduced providing for the taxation of mortgages, and making such taxation a lien on the property and security. If paid by the security, it is added to the debt, but if paid by the owner of the property, it becomes part of the debt.

### Emperor William's Movements.

LONDON, July 15.—The German squadron escorting Emperor William will arrive at Dover on August 1, and proceed the next day to the Isle of Wright. The Emperor will remain with the Queen at Osborne until August 7. On July 8th he will review the troops at Aldershot.

### KILLED IN JAIL BY VIGILANTES.

SPRINGFIELD, Neb., July 15.—A committee of vigilantes numbering several hundred, broke into the jail here at midnight last night, and shot to death H. A. Maupin. Maupin was charged with being a cattle-thief. There was no one on guard at the time of the shooting.

### ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 15.—Hans Nicolai, a broncho rider at the horse ranch of Hon. H. L. Kuykendall, was accidentally killed by his employer this morning. They were firing at a mark with a rifle. Kuykendall is prostrated with grief.

### FIRE IN COLORADO.

DENVER, July 15.—A Pueblo, Col., telegram says: A fire this morning destroyed C. F. Taft's dry goods house and a number of small dwellings adjoining. Loss, \$35,000; insurance about \$30,000. The fire is supposed to have been started by robbers.

### MOTHER AND DAUGHTER BURNED TO DEATH.

DENVER, July 15.—A Salt Lake City special says: Mrs. Terry attempted to light a fire this morning with coal oil. An explosion occurred, and the burning oil caused the death of herself and 13-year-old daughter.

### TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., July 15.—Two brothers, Charles and Fred Thronton, were drowned in Rogue river last evening, while bathing. The bodies are not yet recovered. The Thronton's were proprietors of the Grant's Pass soda works.

### THE BURKE CASE TO BE REARRESTED.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 15.—Isaac Campbell, counsel for Burke, says the prisoner will be brought up one day this week upon a writ of habeas corpus, when the whole case will be reargued before another Judge.

### CREDIT BILL APPROVED.

PARIS, July 15.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 401 to 12, to-day approved the bill providing for a credit of 58,000,000 francs, spread over five years, for the building of war ships.

### COMPETENCY AND EFFICIENCY.

Tenure of Office of Employees of the Indian Office.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan has issued a circular letter to agents of the Indian office, informing them that employees in the Indian service will be hereafter appointed with the distinct understanding that they are thoroughly competent to fill the positions for which they are nominated, and that they will be zealous and faithful in the performance of their

duties; that their tenure of office is permanent so long as they remain competent and efficient, and the Indian office reserves the right to remove them at discretion.

### BEGGS AND THE CRONIN CASE.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A somewhat sensational move was made in the Cronin case to-day. John F. Beggs, the imprisoned Senior Guardian of Camp 20, Chanfrau, filed a new petition for a writ of habeas corpus, giving as a reason why he should be set at liberty that he had been jailed and indicted solely in the hope that he would thus be forced to turn State's evidence. The testimony expected of him, he alleges, has no foundation in fact. Judge Horton will hear arguments on the petition to-morrow.

### INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

PARIS, June 15.—The International Socialist Congress opened in Paris to-day. There are present 188 French and 180 foreign delegates. Of the latter, eighty-two are Germans, and include eleven members of the German Reichstag. Leibnitz, who is one of the Reichstag representation, addressed the congress. He declared that working Germany and working France were united in this congress. It was not a theoretic union. On the contrary, it would result in an alliance which could exercise an influence throughout the entire world.

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
BY THE SAN DIEGO UNION COMPANY.Office, 1022 Fourth Street,  
Horton House Block.Taxes—To mail subscribers, \$2.00 per year  
\$1.00 per half year; 25 cents per month. No name  
will be entered on the books unless accompanied  
with the payment of the first month's bill, which  
will be stopped at the expiration of the term of  
payment, which will be printed on the wrapper  
with his address.

## WHAT IS TO BECOME OF US?

It looks very much as though the English people, having failed to whip this country at several times in our history, have concluded to purchase a great portion of it, as much perhaps, as they lost by our Revolution. This they might now do, without our feeling the loss in a money sense.

A syndicate of English capitalists, at the end of several months of negotiation, have purchased the great Otis Iron and Steel Company's plant at Cleveland, O., for which they paid \$4,500,000. While the English are at work purchasing the United States, the Irish appear to be at work to purchase Lower California. On the 4th day of July, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, a large number of prominent men, usually termed Irish-Americans, held a meeting and unanimously decided to accept a plan formulated by William T. Griffin to advance the interests of Ireland and the Irish race by establishing an Irish-American Republic. Among other regions discussed, the purchase of Lower California appears to have been the section deemed most desirable. An area large enough to support a population of from one to ten millions of people is the estimate made by these founders of a new Government. The great tide of Irish immigration to this country is to be diverted to the new Republic. The financial plans are in part divulged; at any rate under the programme an army and navy are to be organized, the resources of the country are to be developed, and a Republic established. What is to become of the little insignificant 65,000,000 of citizens of the United States and Lower California, does not appear.

## IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

It depends upon the liver, was an answer to the question, "Is life worth living?" True now as when it was written, is the Golden Legend decree, that "Young may die, but the old must." The time when the old man must die is now becoming a question of serious debate. "Three score years and ten" is the biblical standard of the average age of man, but by ordinary methods known of all men, this rule does not apply now, with that universality which doubtless obtained in "those days."

Is death abolished, may not now be the question, but how long may life be continued is a question of the hour.

Dr. Brown-Sequard is certainly recognized as a great specialist in nervous diseases. He is President of the Biological Society of Paris, and we have known of our best medical authorities quoting him as authority in lesser matters than that which now agitates the medical profession, and interests all of the old, and very many of the younger men of this age, throughout the entire circuit of the sun.

Dr. Brown-Sequard announces that after twenty years of experience he has discovered "a true elixir of life, a substance that would rejuvenate the old and make strong the feeble."

The learned Professor holds that if the living cells of a young and vigorous being could be injected into another, where the vital spark was low, his organism must vibrate in unison with the fresh life. He has been for years experimenting on animals, and at last reached such satisfactory conclusions that he has, with startling and gratifying results, partaken of the elixir. The weaknesses of 72 years are abolished; youthful feelings of strength possess him; digestion is good, sleep is sweet, and labor no longer distressing.

This sounds like quackery. Is it? The profession of medicine must answer to the world, and quickly, their belief or disbelief in this interesting question.

Many readers of THE UNION this morning will consult their doctors before night. Has the great French doctor deceived himself, or does he seek to deceive the world? Doctors are Doubting Thomases—the world is incredulous, but the story nevertheless is an interesting one. Who believed in Morse? Had it not been for the scientific attainments, philanthropy and wealth of the ancestors of one of San Diego's most respected citizens, Mr. Vail, the world would not have been circled with telegraph wires to-day. There were skeptics then, and there are skeptics now. The man who has given twenty years of intelligent study to a particular subject is regarded by the courts to be a more competent expert than the man who has given only casual study to the subject. The spans of our architecture are made longer and safer now than formerly by scientific engineers. Why may not the spans of our lives be lengthened and strengthened by scientific doctors? We doubtless reflect the hopes of men and women—old and young—in saying that we trust to see his experiment quickly crystallized into an accepted and never failing remedy. If the nineteenth century produces the elixir of life, as Dr. Brown-Sequard, the prospector, proclaims, the story of the Fountain of Youth and Ponce de Leon will fade forever from our memories.

## REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES.

The bare majorities of the Republicans in the Senate and House is a very interesting matter of which to think. Of the four new States soon to be represented by full-fledged Representatives on the floor of both Senate and House, one (Montana) is Democratic by a small majority. But Montana will be a Republican State. People from the South, with warm or mild climate, do not readily go into the North with a different and colder climate. People from the North, however, readily go into the South and a milder climate. Isothermal lines and isothermal zones are always to be regarded in estimates of the future. In a climate like this in which we live the estimate must be less definite, for the reason that here the Northman comes to escape cold and the Southman comes to escape heat, and therefore prognostications of a future political status is not so certain.

Taking Minnesota for instance. Out of 211,114 inhabitants born in other States, 8,857 came from the border Southern States, and 2,089 from the States of the further South. In round numbers 11,000 only came from the entire South. On the other hand, 19,000 came from Maine and Massachusetts, 15,000 from Pennsylvania alone and 100,000 from States north of the Ohio and Potomac. In the old times the Republicans had to scour the county of San Diego to find Republicans to accept office under Republican administrations. The fact that we now have a pronounced Republican majority indicates that our largest immigration has been from the Northern States. As a rule, people from the South are Democrats, when they cast a vote, however they may feel between elections.

The scanty majority of two in the Senate, and five in the House, should not be imperiled if Republicans can help it. The great progress secured under twenty-five years of Republican National control, should not hang dependent upon so small a majority. The probabilities are that the four new States will be as reliably secure to the Republican party as Oregon eventually has become, but here in California we must be on the alert, for we cannot apply the same rule as that by which with some degree of confidence we apply to our States less generous in their climatic conditions. The mean temperature of many parts of this State contributes largely to uncertainty, in political futures, but the indications are in favor of, rather than against, increased Republican majorities. In the meantime we should hold on with patriotic tenacity to the present Republican majorities of Southern California, and see to it that we have a Republican Senator at the next election, to succeed Senator Hearst.

## WISE ACTION.

General Grant once said that we might always rely upon the Democrats doing something foolish at the right time for the good of the country. Democrats may not in confidence look to Republicans to do foolish things at any time. The UNION is in accord with the county committee in the work of yesterday. The resolution "That we believe that the federal offices should go to the competent men who were active workers for the Republican party of this county," is sound party doctrine. The committee, in the resolution, expresses the sentiment of every active Republican who is for his party over and above individual and selfish interest.

Declining to make a precedent of usurping the powers which only properly belong to the people in convention assembled was wise, and be expected of representatives of the party in this progressive county with its splendid solid 1,000 Republican majority. In every action looking towards the preservation of that majority, and of urging upon our conventions such action as will insure to better party discipline should receive the approval of every sound straight-out Republican. We congratulate the committee and the party on the unanimity of their resolutions. The broad grasp upon the face of Democrats who hoped for a family row in Republican councils has disappeared, and the attitude of the two Democrats who hoped to secure direct benefits in it will at once revert to the role of the martyr.

## OUR TRADE RELATIONS.

It sounds strange, indeed, but it is nevertheless true, that there are Democratic newspapers which fail to see any possibility of benefit to the United States to be derived from the conference of representatives of the nations of this continent, which is to convene in Washington in October next. The United States has taken the initiative in this matter, and it was supposed that from no responsible or intelligent quarter objections would, or could, be made. The object is certainly commendable, and the results sought after will prove beneficial to the trade interests of the United States, and, we believe, to our neighbors of the south.

If measures can be suggested, and means devised, by which closer commercial relations between the United States and these countries can be secured, and trade between one and the other of them advanced, it is clearly beneficial to all. The free traders can take no comfort in this step. Their ideas of briefer have no place in the programme. The "swapping" process does not hold in our trade with the South and Central American States. We buy largely of them now, but sell, in comparison with other countries, very little. New York, New Orleans, San Diego and San Francisco can be made to be clearing-houses for this trade with greater benefit to the mer-

chants and people of the United States than Liverpool, London and Hamburg. By direct and easy communication with the countries which have signified their purpose to be present at the conference, over lines which can successfully compete with those of the outside world, the goods from American spindles and furnaces can be supplied to them. The present tariff does not keep the South American goods out of the markets of the United States.

The anticipated measures of reciprocity, increased facilities of communication, and a modification of the tariff, if required in any particular, will place us on equal terms with European countries. Being on competing grounds with them, the products of the United States will largely supply the vast markets, which we now supply in a very limited way. Why Democratic papers can see no benefits to follow the conference and closer commercial relations with our neighbors of the south, will not readily be understood, and certainly not appreciated by the merchants, the manufacturers and farmers of this country.

## TWO DISTRICTS SUGGESTED.

The question will arise after the census of next year as to whether the Congress will be increased in numbers, or whether the present number of Representatives will be continued, and less of local representation given to the people. That is the best representation which is closest to the people. Local wants are best understood by local representatives and the nearer you get to the people the better.

Anything like rival and conflicting interests should have, if possible, distinct representation. However generous and friendly that rivalry may be, the rule nevertheless holds good. In the wards of cities, the districts of counties, or sections in congressional districts, the rule applies.

Under the next apportionment we are inclined to the opinion that the number of Representatives will be increased somewhat if the present ratio of representation is not continued. It has been suggested, this being the case, that it would be well, if indeed not imperative, that our flourishing neighbor, Los Angeles, should be in one district and this city be placed in another district. The districts can and will be formed and the population will prove to be equal to that of two districts under the next census. We should be glad to hear the question discussed by the press and people of this district.

## MR. BLAINE NOT TO RESIGN.

Mr. Blaine denies to a representative of the Associated Press the story sent out from Washington that he is about to resign. The rumor was the occasion of extended discussion throughout the country and in this city, in which he has so many admirers and devoted friends.

The expressions of universal regret at the fear of his withdrawal from the service of his country is the greatest compliment possible to be paid to a public servant and leader. In this expression towards Mr. Blaine Democrats as well as Republicans joined. There is a feeling of confidence in having him at the head of the State Department rarely equalled in the history of the Government. There are many matters of great interest to the present and future welfare of the country, in which the initial steps have been taken by Mr. Blaine, and which no one as well as he can carry out to successful issues. The news is welcome, not only in a party sense, but to the business men of all parties; to the great body of Americans who desire to see the rights of our citizens abroad more carefully looked after and the trade of this country carried into countries which are lost to us now.

## EL CAJON.

One of the most charming and interesting days spent by the editors of Southern California in the visit to San Diego, was El Cajon day.

Over the Guyanaca railway, one of our prides, into the smiling and fruit bedecked valley of El Cajon, up to Lakeside, with its open doors, spacious halls and waiting tables, and out and through the broad avenues of travel behind spanking teams driven by representative citizens to hospitable and elegant homes, whose gates swing inward, and then adenched by time, back to the bay. This was the day, and to El Cajon and her good people the press of San Diego, in common with our guests, join in thanks and congratulations.

## OUR BUFFALO.

The picture of "the oldest inhabitant," a royal old buffalo, sent to THE UNION by Mr. Mixer, with the compliments of the Union Pacific, is appreciated by an old admirer of the race. The advent of civilization, Sharp's rifles and the Union Pacific railway was a sad day for the burly old bison. The immense bodies which moved like thundering armies over the plains, are among the things that were killed, or banished to the further regions of Manitoba. It was a splendid sight to see them, and to look upon the old buffalo, strong, and proud, and protecting, move among the herd. It was a sad sight to see him, after the blizzards of another winter, driven by the younger and stronger bull, but at the end of many fiercely-contested flights, into retirement upon the rugged bluffs, standing apart from the herd in which he was born, and which he loved, and upon which he, yet standing helpless, looks. In the banishment of the buf-

falo, much of the picturesque beauty of the plains vanished. His bones, even, have not been allowed to whiten after death on the trails over which he traveled or by the side of which he fell.

## CANADIAN AGGRESSION.

Judge Cooley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is engaged at St. Paul looking into the railways of the Northwest, in their relations to each other, and the people of the United States with Manitoba, in transportation matters. The information to be obtained from the report of the Commission, to be laid before Congress, will be of a character never before reported so fully in an official way.

This report and that of the Senate Committee on Our Relations with Canada,

which lately visited this coast, will present fully and intelligently the defects of the Interstate law, as well as the benefits which have been derived from Congressional legislation. The rights of the people will continue to be championed by the able arguments of Senator Cullom. The rights of the railroads will be alike ably presented by such champions as Mr. A. N. Towne, of the Southern Pacific; by Mr. Albert Fink, the great and learned arbiter of railroad disputes, and second to none; by Mr. John J. McCook, of New York, now a leading director in the Atchison system, whose plan for consolidation of great trunks in a trust is attracting the attention of the railroad management of the country.

That it is the province, clearly within constitutional inhibition, for Congress to legislate on the basis of the interstate commerce law, is generally conceded. Protection to the people in their inherent and indefeasible rights of property under the Constitution against monopoly, is the first and highest duty of Congress in dealing with this subject. To protect the railroad system of the United States against Canadian or other foreign aggression, is as clearly the duty of Congress. Our railroads should have the same fostering care of the wise protective system of the United States as that given to other industries. The clear and comprehensive statement of existing conditions of our transcontinental lines in relation to the subsidized and powerful Canadian Pacific railway and steamship lines, made by General Manager Towne, of the Southern Pacific, still continues to furnish thought for observers, and will carry great weight before a Congress committed to protection to American interests and industries.

AN INVESTIGATION into the viticultural industries of California reveals a bad state of affairs, owing to the large amount of wine now held in storage and the largely increased area of vines now coming into bearing, thus making the price very low.

THE attempt to form a trust in New South Wales for the purpose of controlling the wheat market of that country has resulted in a disastrous failure, owing to the immense quantities of California wheat shipped to the colonies.

From the dispatches of last night San Diego may expect a visit from the Senate Committee on Arid Lands. The importance of this visit will at once suggest itself to everybody.

Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Cleve land are the only living representatives of the women who have presided over the White House.

THE Nebraska editors are making their annual tour through the Rocky mountains.

THE tri-color of France is observable on the breasts of a number in San Diego.

There is something nice about balance of trade. For instance, a farmer comes to the city loaded with hay and returns home loaded with rye.—[Chicago Mail.]

This is an Italian bon mot: At a cafe a group of gentlemen discussing politics; a young student entered and joined in the conversation; his arguments did not please the others, and one of them said to him, "Be quiet! At your age I was an ass myself!" "You are wonderfully well preserved, sir," was the reply.

The Memphis Avalanche thus rebukes some local scandal-mongers: "The outlook at present promises a first-class killing or two in the near future, and made glad the waste places of the Great West, and by through which great and unexampled prosperity has resulted to our people, and yet it became necessary to enact statutes under National authority, to check the growing system of monopoly and unjust discriminations against individuals, enterprises and localities. All this has been accomplished, and yet our foreign trade declined.

The elements for monopoly are complete, under English control and aid, in the Canadian Pacific system. The rates of interest are low. Not only the material, but the cost of labor, both in the construction and the operation of railroads under English control is of a much lower grade than in our country. The wise rule of protection—under which great benefits have accrued and are accruing to our business interests—should not be denied to the systems of transportation when brought into active competition with strong English lines, especially. The measures adopted or left unadopted in domestic transportation and shipping is one matter. Our interstate lines of communication have made a network over the country, and made glad the waste places of the Great West, and by through which great and unexampled prosperity has resulted to our people, and yet it became necessary to enact statutes under National authority, to check the growing system of monopoly and unjust discriminations against individuals, enterprises and localities. All this has been accomplished, and yet our foreign trade declined.

The editor of a Western weekly wrote up an account of the death of a good and prominent citizen, putting over it the time-honored heading, "A Good Man Gone." After the issue was printed, but before it was distributed, it was learned that the dead man had been an embezzler. So the editor sat down and wrote the word "Wrong" after the word "gone" in the headline in every paper of the issue.—[New York Tribune.]

A Change of Base.—"Rats!" called a boy to a crowd of excursionists on the City Hall steps the other day. "Hey, you!" exclaimed an old man, as he rose up. "Which scoundrels, or the common house kind?" "Oh, chestnuts!" replied the boy, as he passed on. "That's mighty funny," said the man, as he sat down again. "Something must have struck that boy all of a sudden to cause him to change his opinion so quick."—[Detroit Free Press.]

The new Duchess of Portland is said to look very young, though she is tall. Her coloring is perfect, but not to be skinned with pen and ink, comprising, as it does, dark brown hair with an auburn gleam where it catches the light, violet-blue eyes with large pupils, and a complexion of milk and roses. A London writer says: "Is it not sweet and nice of her to let a country dressmaker make her wedding-gown because she had promised her long ago that she should?"

Perhaps neither of them dreamed that it would be the bridal dress of a Duchess.

A gentleman who occupies a prominent position in the Thirteenth regiment had a funny adventure in the war, which his friends never allude to in his presence. He was quite a young man at that period, but very ambitious. No opportunity for distinguishing himself seemed to offer until one day he was on picket duty and saw a rebel officer walking along, and he resolved to capture him. The man was a tall, gaunt Southerner, while the Union picket was a mere boy. Advancing to within call he leveled his piece and cried: "Surrender, sir!" Imagine how humiliated the youth must have felt when the Johnny said: "Don't trouble yourself, sonny, I was comin' in anyway."—[Brooklyn Union.]

I wonder why some of the people who visit San Diego seem to think they can get off on us as new, all the old stories the sailors used to spin on the Ark during the rainy spell. I heard a minister illustrate his sermon with stories I used to read in my spelling book forty years ago. I stood it pretty well when he rung in the battle of Waterloo, and even the story of "Dead Johnny's Curl," but when he gave us "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night" I wanted to grab my hat and run out. I kept tally on the number of times I had heard that curfew, until I reached 907, and then I left the count. Nearly every one leaves home for some cause, some voluntary, some are compelled. Now, I left the farm to grow up with the West, solely on account of that curfew. I heard it morn, noon and night, in sickness and in health, at church social, at school entertainment, at social gatherings everywhere. Some corkscrew curled old woman would announce: "Miss Smith has kindly consented to recite that beautiful poem 'Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night,'" and when Miss Smith was applauded even a little bit, she would go over the whole thing line for line. Finally I went mad, and in my terrors I could see that girl grab hold of the clapper of that curfew and swing. And now to think that a person should spring it on me so unawares! It is too bad.

## FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

The men are often the cause of women trying to be like men. A woman has married a man whom she has looked upon as a little tin idol before marriage. Afterwards he evolved into a no-account cuss, known as "Mrs. Smith's husband." He lost flesh until his stomach and backbone touched, wore his hair long and let it run down his neck. His shape gradually assumed the form of the letter S. He wore a sack coat with short sleeves, while his pants were high tide, and made full in the seat. You've all seen him. Now, when a woman finds herself the other half of such a man she feels sick, and starts right out to reconstruct the whole male sex, and she wants to vote, and prohibit, and remove paint and screens, and she joins circles, unions and societies. And she consults red nosed Mr. Stiggins, and over a glass of pineapple rum he paints in glowing colors the "future woman." If the husband had as much "sand" as there is in a minute glass he would take Stiggins by the collar and fullness of his pants and drop him out the back window.

ALFRED was King of Servia. Imperial precedent and public requirement joined to his unjustified divorce from his wife, Natelle, required his deposition—and a successor according to dynastic procedure made a small boy the King. The small boy has been crowned, and the Regent will reign until the small boy becomes man. This is laughable among free men in this free country. But small as Servia is, and young and small as the King is, that country is the political padlock between Russia, Austria and Turkey. These powers have to be as attentive to and considerate of Servia as the Democratic party of California are of "Major" Boss Buckley, of San Francisco.

THE trial trip of the new steel cruiser Baltimore, built at Cramp's shipyard, is reported to be eminently satisfactory. She is to be commanded by Commodore Schley, whose services in the Navy Department at Washington during the Cleveland administration did not favorably impress the country or command him to the affectionate respect of his fellow naval officers.

THE country has had quite enough of the Sullivan-Kilrain affair. It was well enough the day after the fight to hear the news of the contest, but to